

- \* 412. *Cyanophaia luminosa* (Lawr.) Elliot.  
Colombia (Cartagena).
- \* 414. *Sporadinus elegans* (Vieill.) Bp.  
St. Domingo.
415. *Sporadinus ricordi* (Gerv.) Bp.  
Cuba.
- \* 416. *Sporadinus maugæi* (Vieill.) Bp.  
Porto Rico.
418. *Chlorostilbon caniveti* (Less.) Bp.  
Mexico (Mirador, Jalapa, and Tehuantepec); Yucatan (Merida); Guatemala; Costa Rica.
419. *Chlorostilbon pucherani* (Boure. & Muls.) Ell.  
Southeastern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul); W. Mexico (Tres Marias) [???].<sup>1</sup>
420. *Chlorostilbon splendidus* (Vieill.) Elliot.  
Buenos Ayres (Conchitas); Paraguay (Rio Parana).
421. *Chlorostilbon haberlini* (Reich.) Cab & Hein.  
Colombia (Bogota).
422. *Chlorostilbon angustipennis* (Fras.) Gould.  
Costa Rica (Cartago); Panama; Quito; E. Peru (Pebas).
423. *Chlorostilbon atala* (Less.) Gould.  
Trinidad.
- \* 425. *Panychlora poortmani* Boare.  
Colombia (Bogota).
- \* 427. *Panychlora stenura* Cab & Hein.  
"New Granada."

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW EMBIOTOCOID FISH (*DITREMA ATRIPES*),  
FROM THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA.

By DAVID S. JORDAN and CHARLES H. GILBERT.

Allied to *Ditrema* (*Phaneroodon*) *furcatum*. Body unusually elongate, slenderer than in *Ditrema furcatum*, tapering into a long and slender caudal peduncle. Back little elevated. Profile slightly depressed above the eyes, the snout rather projecting.

Head small, triangular in profile, the snout rather acute. Mouth small, oblique, the maxillary not reaching the front of the eye. Pre-maxillary anteriorly rather above the level of the lower edge of the pupil. Lower jaw slightly included in the closed mouth. Teeth smaller and fewer in number than in *D. furcatum*, conical, in one series,  $\frac{8}{6}$  or less in number (about  $\frac{15}{12}$  in *D. furcatum*).

Eye moderate, about as long as snout,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in length of head. Inter-

<sup>1</sup>Type of *C. insularis* Lawr.

<sup>2</sup>Females wanted.

orbital space strongly convex transversely. Cheeks with three rows of scales.

Gill-rakers rather small, but longer and stronger than in *D. furcatum*, the longest about one-third the diameter of the orbit.

Scales moderate, averaging rather smaller than in *D. furcatum*, about 5-70-13.

Spinous dorsal comparatively low, the first spine short, the others rapidly increasing to the fifth, after which the others are nearly of equal length, but gradually increasing to the last. The first soft ray is a little higher than the highest spine. The other soft rays are gradually shortened.

The caudal fin is deeply forked, the lobes being about equal. In *D. furcatum* the upper lobe is evidently the longer. Anal fin low, its spines moderately developed. Pectorals not reaching to the tips of the ventrals, which scarcely fall short of the first anal spine.

Fin rays: D. X, 23; A. III, 29.

Coloration light dusky olive above, silvery below, with pearly reflections. Scales above the axis of the body each with a golden-red spot at base, the outer margin of the scales tinged with light blue. These spots fade in alcohol, but are conspicuous in life, forming reddish streaks along the rows of scales.

Membrane of dorsal, anal, and ventral fins light olive-green. Traces of a dark shade on upper part of first rays of soft dorsal. No black at base of dorsal. A distinct black blotch on upper third of first eight-rays of the anal. *Ventrals broadly tipped with reddish black*, as in *Hyperproropon argenteus*. Pectorals and caudal entirely plain, the black edging to the latter fin, characteristic of *D. furcatum*, being entirely wanting. Premaxillaries and end of snout distinctly dusky. Iris silvery, reddish above.

In *Ditrema furcatum* the color is nearly plain, pale, olivaceous, and silvery, the scales with bright reflections, but without distinct red markings. The sides are more silvery than in *D. atripes*, and there are more black punctulations. The naked portion of the base of the soft dorsal is black. There is no dark shade on the ventrals, and the caudal is distinctly margined with black behind. The dark anal spot is similar in the two species, but it is sometimes wanting in *D. furcatum*.

The species *Ditrema argyrosoma* (*Phanerodon argyrosomus* Gill, *Embiotoca argyrosoma* Girard), if distinct from *Ditrema furcatum*, is unknown to us. It differs, according to Girard, in having the anal III, 24, but the types had been mutilated and this count may, perhaps, be erroneous.

*Measurements of Ditrema furcatum and Ditrema atripes in 100ths of length to base of caudal fin.*

	Ditrema furcatum.	Ditrema atripes.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Extreme length.....	10.3	9.15
Length to base of caudal.....	8.18	7.35
Body:		
Height.....	.39	.38
Least height of tail.....	.12	.113
Length of caudal peduncle from end of anal fin.....	.167	.23
Head:		
Length.....	.263	.285
Width of interorbital area.....	0	.082
Length of snout.....	.07	.078
Length of gill-rakers.....	.01	.018
Length of maxillary.....	.075	.075
Length of mandible.....	.075	.092
Diameter of orbit.....	.075	.072
Dorsal:		
Length of base.....	.512	.48
Length of fifth spine.....	.085	.085
Length of highest spine.....	.09	.010
Length of highest ray.....	.12	.113
Anal:		
Length of base.....	.30	.275
Longest ray.....	.06	.058
Caudal:		
Middle rays.....	.09	.095
Upper lobe.....	.256	.23
Lower lobe.....	.24	.24
Pectorals, length.....	.25	.26
Ventrals, length.....	.155	.176
Dorsal.....	X, 25	X, 24
Anal.....	III, 33	III, 29
Tubes in lateral line.....	70	71
Rows of scales above lateral line.....	5	5
Rows of scales below lateral line.....	13	13

The present species was described from two specimens, similar in size, obtained in the San Francisco market, and probably caught in Monterey Bay. Later, about 200 others were obtained at Monterey and Santa Cruz, but the species has not yet been noticed elsewhere on the coast.

We refer this species for the present to the genus *Ditrema*, of which *Phanerodon* Girard is considered by us a synonym.

We have not seen the Japanese type of the genus, *Ditrema temmincki*, but in external characters at least it agrees with *Phanerodon*.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 14, 1880.

**DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SCORPENOID FISH (SEBASTICHTHYS MALIGER), FROM THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA.**

By **DAVID S. JORDAN** and **CHARLES H. GILBERT.**

Allied to *Sebasticthys nebulosus* and more remotely to *Sebasticthys vexillaris*. Body oblong, moderately robust, the profile with a regular but not very steep slope. Mouth moderate, nearly horizontal, the jaws equal when closed, the upper jaw somewhat emarginate. Maxillary reaching to near the posterior border of the eye; premaxillary in front below the level of the eye. Preorbital moderate, its neck about one-third the width of the large eye, with an angular lobe.